

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

ROGO-214.2 (10026476)

It is not believed that any of the 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, 35 U.S.C. §102 or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections apply to the presently pending claims. To the extent obviousness-type double patenting rejections may apply, an appropriate terminal disclaimer will be filed upon indication of allowable subject matter.

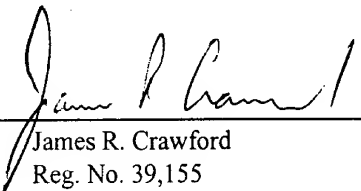
In view of the foregoing it is respectfully submitted that all rejections have been overcome and that the application is in condition for allowance.

Early issuance of a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

If any additional fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge deposit account no. 50-0624.

Respectfully submitted,

**FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP**

By:   
James R. Crawford  
Reg. No. 39,155

666 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10103  
(212) 318-3148



COPY OF PAPERS  
ORIGINALLY FILED

RECEIVED

SEP 12 2002

TECH CENTER 1600/2900

One theory relating to the growth of cancerous masses likens such masses, e.g., tumors, to normal organs. Healthy organs, e.g. the liver, grow to a particular size, and then grow no larger; however, if a portion of the liver is removed, it will regenerate to a certain extent. This phenomenon is also observed with tumors. To summarize, it has been noted that, if a portion of a tumor is removed, the cells in the remaining portion of the tumor will begin to proliferate very rapidly until the resulting tumor reaches a particular size, after which proliferation slows down, or ceases. This suggests that there is some internal regulation of cancer cells.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention, which will be seen in the following disclosure, shows that when cancer cells are restricted by being entrapped, their proliferation is halted, and they produce unexpectedly high amounts of material which, when applied to non-restricted cancer cells, inhibits the proliferation of these non-restricted cancer cells. The ability to retard proliferation of cancer cells has been a goal of oncology since its inception. Hence, the therapeutic usefulness of this invention will be clear and will be elaborated upon herein. The material produced does not appear to be limited by the type of cancer cell used, nor by the animal species from which the cancer cells originate. Further, the effect does not appear to be species specific, as restricted cells from a first species produce material which inhibits proliferation of unrestricted cells from a second species. Also, the effect does not appear to be specific to the type of cancer, as restricted cells from a first cancer type produce material which inhibits proliferation of unrestricted cells from another cancer type.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



COPY OF PAPERS  
ORIGINALLY FILED

*In Brain Research* 82:41-46 (1998); Zelen, et al., *Diabetologica* 29:99-106 (1992); Zhou, et al., *Am. J. Physiol.* 274: C1356-1362 (1998); Darquy, et al., *Diabetologica* 28:776-780 (1985); Tse, et al., *Biotech. & Bioeng.* 51:271-280 (1996); Jaeger, et al., *J. Neurol.* 21:469-480 (1992); Hortelano, et al., *Blood* 87(12): 5095-5103 (1996); Gardiner, et al., *Transp. Proc.* 29:2019-2020 (1997). None  
5 of these references deal with the incorporation of cancer cells into a structure which entraps them and restricts their growth, but nonetheless permit diffusion of materials into and out of the structure.

One theory relating to the growth of cancerous masses likens such masses, e.g., tumors, to normal organs. Healthy organs, e.g. the liver, grow to a particular size, and then grow no larger; however, if a portion of the liver is removed, it will regenerate to a certain extent. This phenomenon  
10 is also observed with tumors. To summarize, it has been noted that, if a portion of a tumor is removed, the cells in the remaining portion of the tumor will begin to proliferate very rapidly until the resulting tumor reaches a particular size, after which proliferation slows down, or ceases. This suggests that there is some internal regulation of cancer cells.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention, which will be seen in the following disclosure, shows that when cancer cells  
15 are restricted by being entrapped, their proliferation is halted, and they produce unexpectedly high amounts of material which, when applied to non-restricted cancer cells, inhibits the proliferation of these non-restricted cancer cells. The ability to retard proliferation of cancer cells has been a goal of oncology since its inception. Hence, the therapeutic usefulness of this invention will be clear and will be elaborated upon herein. The material produced does not appear to be limited by the type of  
20 cancer cell used, nor by the animal species from which the cancer cells originate. Further, the effect does not appear to be species specific, as restricted cells from a first species produce material which inhibits proliferation of unrestricted cells from a second species. Also, the effect does not appear